



SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS: A CHRONOLOGY  
January - June 1988

*A Report Prepared under an Interagency Agreement  
by the Federal Research Division,  
Library of Congress*

July 1988

[**DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 2**

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## PREFACE

This analysis and chronology on Sino-Soviet relations is based on a computerized chronological file that is updated daily. The file contains more than 1,800 records dating from January 1982. This volume, covering the period from 1 January-30 June 1988, is the eighth in a series. Previous volumes include:

- 0 1 January 1982 - 30 June 1984, published February 1985 (DDB-2200-268-85);
- 0 1 July 1984 - 31 December 1984, published July 1985 (DDB-2200-268A-85);
- 0 1 January 1985 - 30 June 1985, published February 1986 (DDB-2200-268-86);
- 0 1 July 1985 - 30 June 1986, published September 1987 (DDE-2200-268-87);
- 0 1 July - 31 December 1986, to be published;
- 0 1 January - 30 June 1987, to be published, and
- 0 1 July - 31 December 1987, to be published.

A summary of trends in relations between the two nations during the period covered by the chronology is included. The chronology reports exchanges of delegations, meetings, agreements, and significant statements on Sino-Soviet relations. All items in the chronology have been assigned to one or more of the following categories: political (P), military (M), economic (E), technological (T), or social and cultural (S).

Unless otherwise noted, the Xinhua News Agency reports cited originate from Beijing. Information included herein is derived from open-source publications.

Barbara Edgerton was responsible for word processing on the analytical portion.

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## SUMMARY

During the first half of 1988, Sino-Soviet relations continued to improve, with notable encouragement from the Soviet Union. A key event was an exclusive Chinese interview with Mikhail Gorbachev published in Liaowang (Beijing) in which the Soviet leader renewed his offer for a Sino-Soviet summit meeting to find mutually acceptable means to resolve problems. During the 12th round of Sino-Soviet political consultations held in June in Moscow (with representation continuing at the vice ministerial level), the Cambodian issue remained the focal point of differences between the two sides. The Soviets attempted to play down its significance, and the Chinese affirmed its importance.

Sino-Soviet economic, trade, scientific and technical, and cultural ties continued to expand between January and June 1988. A new trade agreement was signed in June to decentralize border trade, making it possible for local authorities in both China and the Soviet Union to manage and develop trade relationships. This decentralization of trade probably will stimulate and diversify already developing economic and trade exchanges, and promote the expansion of new financial and managerial arrangements such as joint ventures, joint stock companies, and joint merchandizing. Plans were announced for a major conference, to be hosted by China in November 1988, that will enhance Sino-Soviet scientific and technical exchanges. Leading Soviet scientists attending the conference will present information on astrophysics, aeronautics, and other sciences. In addition, science and technology expositions are planned for the first time in both China and the Soviet Union. Sino-Soviet social and cultural ties were strengthened by the visit of the Soviet Minister of Culture, who met with his Chinese counterpart. An inter-governmental plan was signed to increase bilateral cultural cooperation for 1988-1990.

Sino-Soviet military relations continued to focus on the common border. Agreements have been reached for Chinese and Soviet military teams to jointly map the Sino-Soviet border during August-September 1988 and for joint aerial photography of the eastern part of the Sino-Soviet border. Reportedly, Chinese and Soviet military officers participated in the April border talks in Beijing. In addition, Hong Kong sources speculated that further Soviet troop withdrawals from the border and from Mongolia are likely.

## 1. POLITICAL RELATIONS

Sino-Soviet political relations continued to improve during the first half of 1988, with significant impetus being supplied to that development by the Soviet Union. In an exclusive interview published in a January issue of Liaowang [Beijing], Soviet General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev stated that, in accordance with the "new thinking" in foreign policy, emphasis was to be given to building long-term policies that seek to balance various national interests and that settle regional conflicts by political means. He noted that a political dialogue between China and the Soviet Union is being established and that conditions were favorable for a Soviet-Chinese meeting at the highest level to find mutually acceptable solutions to outstanding problems. The official Chinese response to Gorbachev's analysis was less optimistic about the resolution of regional problems dividing Beijing and Moscow. The Chinese foreign ministry reiterated Deng Xiaoping's statement that three obstacles--Soviet support for Vietnamese occupation forces in Cambodia, Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, and Soviet forces in Mongolia and on the Sino-Soviet border--must be resolved before a high-level Sino-Soviet summit meeting can be held. Concerning Vietnamese forces in Cambodia, Deng reportedly emphasized that without Soviet assistance, Vietnam could not continue fighting in Cambodia.

In February, Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Zhao Ziyang also displayed caution in responding to Soviet initiatives for improving relations. He described improvements in the Sino-Soviet relationship as taking place "step-by-step." In an interview on French television, Zhao offered the view that conditions were "not ripe" for holding a summit meeting. He also emphasized that even with the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations, China would continue to maintain an independent foreign policy and not ally with any major power or group of powers. At a slightly lower level of Chinese political leadership, statements were somewhat more flexible concerning prospects for improved Sino-Soviet relations. In a press conference, Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen stressed that elimination of the three obstacles might lead to the normalization of relations. In a May visit to Moscow, Huang Hua, a former Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs and currently Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress, discussed Sino-Soviet relations with Andrey Gromyko, then Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium. Huang said that Cambodia was now the most "prominent" issue and that Soviet support for the issue's resolution would be conducive to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations.

The regular official channel for conducting Sino-Soviet consultations continued at the vice ministerial level. Chinese Special Envoy and Vice Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei traveled to Moscow in June for the 12th round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations. Tian discussed with his Chinese-speaking Soviet counterpart, Deputy Foreign Minister Igor A. Rogachev, the question of how to remove the obstacles to normalization of relations, giving special attention to Cambodia. Chinese reports claimed that the Cambodian issue was discussed "in a businesslike and frank atmosphere," suggesting that certain serious problems remain to be resolved. While in Moscow, Tian also met with Soviet Foreign

Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and stressed that China hoped that the Soviet Union, having decided to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, would also urge Vietnam to remove its forces from Cambodia. Both Rogachev and Shevardnadze reportedly spoke optimistically about prospects for resolving the Cambodian problem--openly recognized as the key issue and one that should be resolved by a political solution. Rogachev even stated that for the Soviet Union there are no real obstacles to complete normalization in Soviet-Chinese relations in all fields, including political and interparty relations.

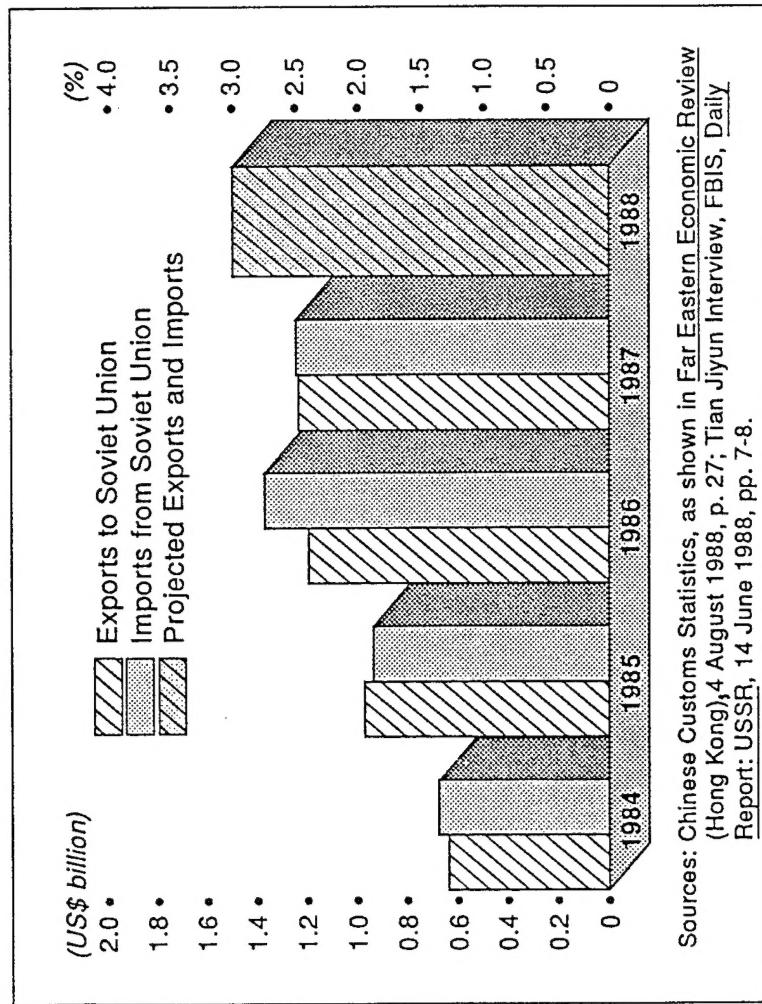
Sino-Soviet border talks have progressed significantly following Gorbachev's July 1986 proposal to allow the main channel of the Amur River (Heilong Jiang in Chinese) to serve as the international border. By 1988, the once highly inflammatory political issues defining the border negotiations had been resolved. During the first half of 1988, negotiations were being handled by a working group of experts and concerned detailed issues. Talks were conducted in January in Moscow and again in April in Beijing and covered concrete issues concerning the eastern sector of the Sino-Soviet border.

Other events having political implications included China's decision in January to establish in 1988 a general research center on Northeast Asia. The center will conduct research on various trends in Northeast Asia as a whole and in the specific countries of Japan, the Soviet Union, South Korea and North Korea, and eventually Mongolia. The establishment of such a center indicates China's intentions to become a more effective regional power. Also, in January Moscow published a Russian-language edition of Deng Xiaoping's key reform speeches (1982-87) entitled "Principal Issues Concerning Present-Day China." In April, Rogachev briefed Chinese leaders on results of talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and United States Secretary of State Shultz. In June, Rogachev briefed Tian Zengpei concerning the results of the Soviet-United States summit meeting in Moscow. Keeping the Chinese authorities informed of the contents of Soviet-United States negotiations was regarded by the Chinese as an important friendly gesture by the Soviets.

Leaders in both countries continued to comment on the progress and results of the other country's reform programs. Vice Premier Tian Jiyun, in meetings with First Vice Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Commission Stefan A. Sityaryan, said both China and the Soviet Union can benefit from studying each other's reform measures. During a visit to China, the editor in chief of Pravda, Victor G. Atanasyev, observed that both China and the Soviet Union are attempting to build planned commodity economies. He noted that although China enjoys greater openness in economic areas, such as allowing heavy peasant involvement in agricultural restructuring, China can learn much from Soviet accomplishments in the field of press freedom. Official Chinese commentary on the key Soviet Party Conference held beginning 28 June predicted pessimistically that Soviet reforms will encounter significant difficulties during implementation and concluded that key reform measures had not yet been guaranteed and made irreversible. Although general Chinese media coverage of the Soviet Union continued to be less critical than in the past, it also lacked the degree of warmth displayed by Soviet broadcasts and articles concerning China.

## 2. ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EXCHANGES

Sino-Soviet economic, trade, and scientific and technical exchanges continued to expand both in number and scope during the first half of 1988. National-level trade, expanded border trade, the Chinese repair of Soviet ships, planned expansion of scientific and technical personnel exchanges, and new joint ventures, including joint shops and joint stock companies, characterized the 6-month period. Relaxed Sino-Soviet political and border tensions added to the prevalent view within both the Chinese and Soviet leadership that trade, economic, and scientific and technical cooperation should serve as the cornerstone of the relationship. And, in June Vice Premier Tian Jiyun noted that the volume of trade between the two countries in 1988 is projected at US\$3 billion or 30 percent above the 1987 level (see figure 1).



Sources: Chinese Customs Statistics, as shown in Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), 4 August 1988, p. 27; Tian Jiyun Interview, FBIS, Daily Report: USSR, 14 June 1988, pp. 7-8.

Figure 1. Sino-Soviet trade levels for 1984-1988

A significant development was the new trade agreement signed in June in Beijing at the conclusion of the third meeting of the Soviet-Chinese Commission on Economic, Commercial, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The Soviet delegation to the meeting was led by Politburo alternate member and Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee Yury D. Maslyukov. Tian Jiyun headed the Chinese delegation (see figure 2). A protocol and intergovernmental agreements signed at this meeting will allow Chinese provincial level trading companies to negotiate directly with local authorities in the republics, territories, and regions of the Soviet Union. Through 1987, trade was arranged at the national level. By decentralizing the management of border trade, local jurisdictions are now able to engage in increased barter trade, cooperative production, cooperative management, and other activities with Soviet counterparts. Also at this meeting, a working group on cooperation between the Soviet State Planning Commission (Gosplan) and the Chinese State Planning Commission was created to exchange information on the implementation of reform and to discuss and coordinate long-term trade and economic cooperation.



Figure 2. Chinese Premier Tian Jiyun greets Soviet counterpart Y.D. Maslyukov in Beijing.

Earlier, in January, a working group for planning under the Soviet-Chinese Commission for Economic, Trade, and Scientific and Technical Cooperation held its first session to augment economic relations and trade. The Soviet delegation to that meeting was led by First Vice Chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission Stefan A. Sifaryan; Vice Premier Tian Jiyun led the Chinese delegation. In June, another Soviet State Planning Commission delegation met with China's Vice Minister of the State Planning Commission Hao Jianxiu to discuss possible trade and economic cooperation with China in light industry.

The expanding Sino-Soviet border trade centers in China's northeastern province of Heilongjiang. Nei Mongol Autonomous Region and Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region also are active participants in border trade. By 1987, trade volume between Heilongjiang Province and the Soviet Union had increased 3.4 times over 1982, when border trade resumed. In February, the 30th regular meeting of the China-Soviet Border River Federation was held in Harbin and included a 12-member Soviet shipping delegation. At this meeting, a working group on channels and one on navigation security were established. In May, border trade points between Heilongjiang Province and the Soviet Union were increased from three to six, and talks were held to develop leather tanning, furniture production, lumbering operations, contract work, and the provision of Chinese labor services.

Trade across the Sino-Soviet border is conducted on a barter basis. Barter trade usually consists of the Chinese exchanging such items as textiles, clothing, light industrial products, and wood and animal products for Soviet steel, chemicals, and heavy industrial products, such as vehicles that also have military applications. In January, a 1988 Barter trade agreement was signed between the Soviet Kazakh and other republics in Central Asia and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. Trade volume was projected at 10.4 million Swiss francs (US\$16.73 million). A Soviet-Chinese local barter trade and commodities fair was scheduled for May in Tashkent. A Trade delegation from Jilin Province visited the eastern Soviet city Nakhodka in February to discuss barter trade. The Xinjiang railroad link with the Soviet Union is expected to increase and facilitate barter trade.

Chinese repairs on Soviet ships continued to increase, with ships being repaired in the Dalian, Shanghai, Jiangnan, Wenchong, and Xingang shipyards. Arrangements for repairing Soviet passenger ships and modernizing and refitting Soviet vessels were negotiated.

Some innovative developments between the two socialist countries included an agreement for finalizing the financing of the Beijing Hotel in Moscow, the first Sino-Soviet joint venture enterprise in the Soviet Union. Later in May, a joint-stock company was negotiated for funding the establishment of the "Beijing in Moscow" restaurant. To facilitate border trade, the concept of "joint shops" was discussed to better sell Soviet goods in China and Chinese goods in the Soviet Union.

Scientific and technological exchanges continued to expand between January and June 1988. Plans were announced in February for China to host a major bilateral scientific and technological exchange conference in November 1988. This conference is projected to include about 200 leading Soviet scientists and to involve the largest scientific and technological exchange since the 1960 break in Sino-Soviet relations. Minister in Charge of the State Scientific and Technology Commission Song Jian will lead the Chinese delegation; his counterpart Mr. Guriy I. Marchuk will lead the Soviet delegation. Soviet First Deputy Chairman Y.D. Maslyukov noted that science and technology expositions, the first of their kind, will be held in China in 1988 and in the Soviet Union in 1989.

A Soviet science and technology delegation, at the invitation of China's State Science and Technology Commission, visited Guangdong Province to study achievements in science and technology, and discuss possible cooperative projects. Talks concerning similar exchanges between authorities in Shenyang and Khabarovsk were held in April.

Exchanges of industrial technology were the focus of a Chinese delegation led by Minister of Metallurgy Qi Yuanjing in June. The delegation visited several metallurgical and mining enterprises, and planning and research institutes. Discussions were held for expanding cooperation between China and the Soviet Union in ferrous metallurgy. A Soviet delegation conducted talks with the China National Machinery Import-Export Corporation to explore the possibility of manufacturing machine tools on a cooperative or joint basis.

### 3. SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS

Progress in Sino-Soviet relations during the first half of 1988 also was reflected in social and cultural ties. A major event was the May visit to China of Soviet Minister of Culture Vasily G. Zakharov, the first such visit in two decades. Reportedly, Zakharov had "warm talks" with Chinese Minister of Culture Wang Meng concerning the cultural transformations taking place in their respective countries. On May 4 a comprehensive inter-governmental plan for bilateral cultural cooperations for 1988-1990 was signed. The plan covers science, education, the arts, and communications, and includes performances in China by the Bolshoi Ballet and the Soviet Circus School. Zakharov stated his government's wish to increase cultural exchanges to three or four annually. Reportedly, the Chinese rejected the suggestions, citing organizational and financial reasons. Zakharov said Wang Meng had accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union.

Soviet First Deputy Chairman Y.D. Maslyukov spoke in an interview about increasing Sino-Soviet cooperation in education, including exchanges of lecturers and seminars, and a reciprocal increase in the exchanges of students and specialists. A delegation of radio journalists visited China in April. A delegation of journalists led by Pravda editor and Central Committee member V.G. Atanas'yev made a 2-week visit in May, reportedly the first such visit since the late 1960s. In April and May, a delegation

of Soviet sinologists visited China and met with Chinese scholars and some senior Chinese Communist Party leaders. In June, a troupe of 15 noted Soviet artists staged music, ballet, magic, and acrobatic performances during a tour of northern Chinese cities. Also, a Soviet literary and art delegation, including members from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society visited sites in the Beijing area.

Chinese culture and education delegations visiting the Soviet Union included a group of teachers and principals from Chinese vocational schools who spent two months observing Soviet methods in training industrial workers at Leningrad's College for Vocational and Technical School Teachers. Also, a Chinese radio and television delegation visited Moscow in June and signed a protocol for cooperation in broadcasting for 1989-90. The protocol provides for the exchange of television and radio materials about daily life in the Soviet Union and China. Extensive coverage was given to the June visit by an All-China Youth Federation delegation, members of which met and were briefed by Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium Andrey Gromyko.

#### 4. MILITARY RELATIONS

The focal point of Sino-Soviet military relations, the common border, continued to be peaceful and without incident during the first half of 1988. Routine meetings among border guards, referred to as "commissar get-togethers," were held at various points along the border to solve everyday problems and defuse potential conflicts. Reportedly, the Soviet Union, responding to China's demobilization of more than 1.5 million soldiers in the mid-1980s, is likely to initiate further troop reductions along the Sino-Soviet border and in the Mongolian People's Republic. Additional troop withdrawals from Mongolia would follow up the positive gesture made by Gorbachev when he ordered an armored division removed from Mongolia in early 1987 (four divisions remained there in mid-1988).

Evidence of Sino-Soviet military cooperation is the announcement by June of plans for Chinese and Soviet military teams to map the Sino-Soviet border during August-September 1988. In January, an agreement for joint aerial photography of the eastern part of the Sino-Soviet border was reached at a Moscow meeting of Chinese and Soviet experts. In May, press reports claimed that the April border talks held in Beijing included the participation of a Soviet general and described the event as the first meeting between military officials of the two countries since the 1969 border incident. Reportedly, Soviet officials said that the presence of a Soviet military officer at the border talks conformed with a 1987 agreement and, therefore, was not unusual. The Chinese official reaction has been to be sensitive and cautious in discussing military contacts with the Soviet Union and to deny any secret military talks concerning border issues.

Plans were announced in February for China's hosting of a major scientific and technological conference in November 1988 in which Soviet scientists are expected to discuss some of the most advanced accomplishments in astrophysics, aeronautics, and other sciences that have military applications. The opening of the ice road across the Amur River into Blagoveshchensk, Amur Oblast, after three decades of being closed is another event of potential military importance.

In February, the Chinese again honored Soviet soldiers killed in action in China during World War II by placing wreaths at tombs and monuments in various parts of the country, in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Red Army. Moreover, the warming atmosphere of Sino-Soviet political and military relations was demonstrated by the appearance of a high-level military officer at celebrations of the same occasion. People's Liberation Army Deputy Chief of General Staff He Qizong attended a reception hosted by the Soviet military attaché to China at the Soviet Embassy in Beijing.

An event generally regarded as favorable to China's security interests was the ratification in June of the United States-Soviet Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty, which calls for the elimination of Soviet intermediate and short-range missiles based in Asia, which would thereby lighten China's security burden. Strategically, some Chinese leaders may view the INF treaty as diminishing China's leverage in its three-way relationship with the Soviet Union and United States. If the treaty significantly lowers tensions between the two superpowers, China's opportunities for manipulating the triangle to serve Beijing's interests may be reduced.

CHRONOLOGY

SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/02/88	A broadcast from Moscow to China reported that experts of the working group on border issues between the USSR and China held meetings in Moscow from January 20 to February 1, 1988. They started specific discussion of the issue of the eastern section of the border between the two countries. Discussions will continue at the next meeting to be held in Beijing in April.	P	FBIS/USSR, 3 Feb 88, p. 7	1823
01/03/88	Kyodo reports from Tokyo that China has decided to set up in 1988 a general research center on Northeast Asia to cover Japan, the USSR, and North and South Korea. It will conduct research on various trends in Northeast Asia as a whole and in individual countries of the region. In the future, it will also cover Mongolia.	S	FBIS/China, 10 Mar 88, p. 8.	1807
01/09/88	Beijing Review reports that, in a conversation with visiting First Vice Chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission S. A. Sitarian, Vice Premier Tian Jiyun indicated that China and the USSR "are carrying out reforms in different ways based on their specific conditions, although they face some problems of a similar nature." Tian said that there has been fast growth in Sino-Soviet economic relations and trade, "but there is still great potential for more growth." Sitarian and his party were in Beijing for the first session of the working group for planning under the Sino-Soviet Committee for Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation.	P	Beijing Review, 18-24 Jan 1988, p.9.	1818
01/11/88	Wen Wei Po (Hong Kong) carries the text of CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev's <u>Liaowang</u> <u>Overseas</u> Edition interview in which he indicated an interest in economic and political reforms going on in China. Gorbachev also expressed satisfaction with the "continually developing and mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries in the economic, cultural, scientific, educational, and sports fields," adding "A smooth start has been made in the Soviet-Chinese border talks. We are also carrying on a political dialogue. Judging by various conditions, whether it be one side or the other both feel the objective need for this kind of meeting. So long as we concert our efforts, we will be able to find a mutually acceptable solution. This we believe."	P	FBIS/China, 12 Jan 88, pp.3-5	1761
01/11/88	SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS: Izvestiya (Moscow) reports Mikhail Gorbachev's interview with <u>Liaowang</u> (Beijing) on 28 Dec 87 which was published in that journal's second 1988 issue. Gorbachev discussed the new thinking in foreign policy which rejects the old zero-sum formula which mandates that in any triangular relationship, improvement between two sides means a substantial loss for the third party. Rather, he emphasized building long-term policies that seek a balance of interests. The CPSU General Secretary stressed the progress already achieved in Soviet-Chinese economic, cultural, science, education and sports relations and noted that "a political dialogue is being established." He concluded by saying that "a Soviet-Chinese meeting at the highest level would, in our opinion, be a logical development".	P	FBIS/China, 11 Jan 88, p. 25.	1814

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
01/12/88	and noted that "by moving to meet one another it is possible to find mutually acceptable solution."	P	Christian Science Monitor, 12 Jan 88, p. 7.	1814
01/13/88	The Christian Science Monitor (Boston) reports that Mikhail Gorbachev's suggestion of a Sino-Soviet summit appears to indicate a growing Soviet confidence that major regional problems dividing Beijing and Moscow are nearing resolution. Two of these problems involve Vietnam's occupation of Cambodia and the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Chinese observers in Moscow, however, tend to play down the Soviet optimism.	P	EBIS/China, 13 Jan 88, p.1	1763
01/13/88	China Daily (Beijing) reports a Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman's reiteration of Deng Xiaoping's statement on the conditions for a high-level Sino-Soviet summit meeting urging the Soviet Union to pressure Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia. Deng reportedly said, "Without Soviet assistance, Vietnam could not fight a single day" in Cambodia. The other two obstacles to improved Sino-Soviet relations are massive concentrations of Soviet forces along the Sino-Soviet border and in Mongolia and the Soviet armed occupation of Afghanistan.	P	EBIS/China, 13 Jan 88, p.1	1763
01/13/88	Kyodo reports from Tokyo that a Japanese trading house will act as an intermediary for repairing Soviet fishing vessels in a Chinese shipyard. A trilateral agreement was signed on 23 December 1987 by the Chinese State Shipbuilding Corp., the Far East Fishery Department of the Soviet Fish Industry Ministry, and Tokyo Maruchi Shoji Co., a trading firm specializing in trade with communist countries. A shipyard in Shanghai is scheduled to repair a Soviet 20,000-ton marine product processing ship in late January 1988. Six Soviet ships per year are expected to undergo repairs at Chinese shipyards.	P	EBIS/East Asia, 13 Jan 88, p.9	1817
01/14/88	A Heilongjiang Provincial Service broadcast reports from Harbin that border trade between Heilongjiang Province and the Soviet Union reached 156 million Swiss francs over the past 5 years. The trade volume in 1987 was more than 50 million Swiss francs, an increase of 340 percent over 1982 (the year border trade was resumed).	E	EBIS/China, 13 Jan 88, p.2	1764
01/14/88	Wen Wei Po (Hong Kong) discusses the possibility of a Sino-Soviet summit meeting. The article emphasizes the significance of Gorbachev's recent interview in Liaowang (Beijing), a journal run by China's official Xinhua News Agency. According to Wen Wei Po's analysis, "the interview itself should be considered as a major breakthrough." The main difference between the Chinese and Soviet positions on a summit appears to be that Beijing insists on the "prerequisite" of a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia, while Moscow stresses the "objective need" for a summit.	P	EBIS/China, 14 Jan 88, pp.4-5	1764
01/19/88	SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS: Xinhua reports from Moscow that a Russian-language edition of Deng Xiaoping's most important speeches	S	EBIS/China, 19 Jan 88, p.2	1837

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	INTRY NR.
	has been published in the USSR. The book entitled "Principal Issues Concerning Present-Day China" comprises 46 speeches covering the period from September 1982 to June 1987.			
01/20/88	Xinhua reports a Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs statement that the Soviet Union has agreed to discuss its support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, the main one of the three obstacles to Sino-Soviet normalization. The spokesman added, however, that so far, the Soviet Union had failed to take any practical actions to urge Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia. The comment was made in response to a question on Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev's statement that Moscow hoped to discuss the third obstacle, the withdrawal of troops stationed along the Sino-Soviet border.	P M	FBIS/China, 20 Jan 88, p.1	1756
01/23/88	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that Pravda carried commentary by Vsevolod Ovchinnikov calling for a Sino-Soviet summit and noting recent movement on the Cambodian issue with the 20-21 January 1988 second round of negotiations between Cambodian resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Hun Sen of the Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh. Ovchinnikov's reasons for again advocating a summit, and for raising this important subject through public channels were questioned in the analysis of the commentary carried in Pravda.	P	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong), 4 Feb 88, pp. 30-31.	1801
01/23/88	Pravda (Moscow) provides commentary on CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev's agreement to be interviewed by Liqiang (Beijing), and to discuss world events and bilateral problems. One commentator opined that this interview indicated positive changes that are taking place in Soviet-Chinese relations. Others noted Moscow's more active foreign policy role in Asia and the need for a summit meeting to find solutions to problems which seem deadlocked.	P	FBIS/USSR, 25 Jan 88, pp. 25-26.	1817
01/25/88	China Daily reports that in 1987, for the first time in 20 years, China repaired Soviet ships in its Dalian, Shanghai, Jiangnan, Wenchong and Xingang shipyards. A total of 10 Soviet ships were repaired.	P E	China Daily, 25 Jan 88, p. 1	1811
01/28/88	A broadcast from Moscow to China reported that the Soviet talks in East-Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region Import-Export Company talks in Moscow ended with the signing of the 1988 barter agreement between the Kazakh and other republics in Central Asia and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, with total volume reaching 10.4 million Swiss francs. In May 1988, a Soviet-Chinese local trade and commodities fair will be held in Tashkent.	E	FBIS/USSR, 4 Feb 88, p. 13.	1803
01/28/88	A broadcast from Moscow to China reports the visit of a Soviet Import-Export Corporation delegation to China for talks on technology and trade with the China National Machinery Import-Export Corporation. Both sides will discuss ways to further expand Soviet exports to China.	E S	FBIS/USSR, 4 Feb 88, p. 14	1819

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SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/01/88	and increase varieties of export goods and study the possibility of a cooperative venture to make machine tools.			
02/02/88	A broadcast from Moscow to China reports the arrival of a foreign trade delegation from Jilin Province to the eastern Soviet city of Nakhodka to discuss border trade with Soviet counterparts.	E	FBIS/USSR, 4 Feb 88, p. 13.	1816
02/02/88	SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS: A broadcast from Moscow to China reported comments made by Zhao Ziyang concerning measures taken by the Soviet Union and the United States for easing world tensions. Zhao reportedly said that Chinese-American relations have been developing in a stable way and relations between China and the Soviet Union have been improving step-by-step. Zhao also said in regard to domestic reform that China would not refuse any means needed for the development of the commodity economy.	P	FBIS/USSR, 4 Feb 88, p. 12-13.	1818
02/10/88	Xinhua reports from Moscow that at a 10-day meeting (1-10 February 1988) in Moscow, experts from China and the Soviet Union agreed on joint aerial photography in the eastern part of the Sino-Soviet border.	T	FBIS/China, 10 Feb 88, p. 3.	1819
02/11/88	The South China Morning Post (Hong Kong) reports that in November 1988, China will host a major conference with the Soviet Union to discuss the exchange of scientific and technological knowledge. The meeting is regarded as another step toward closer Sino-Soviet ties. About 200 leading Soviet scientists are expected to discuss some of the most advanced accomplishments in astrophysics, aeronautics, and other sciences that also have military applications. It will be the largest scientific and technological exchange since the 1960 break in Sino-Soviet relations. Minister in Charge of the State S&T Commission Song Jian will lead the Chinese delegation and his counterpart Mr. G.I. Marchuk will lead the Soviet delegation. Song Jian also will pay a 10-day visit to eastern European countries including Romania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria in April 1988 and sign several science accords of mutual cooperation.	S M T	FBIS/China, 22 Feb 88, p. 3.	1834
02/19/88	A broadcast from Moscow to China reports CCP General Secretary Zhao Ziyang's comments, in an interview with Asahl Shimban, that there has been smooth development in economic and cultural ties between China and the Soviet Union over the past few years. In response to a question on the possibility of a Sino-Soviet summit, Zhao said that, in his view, conditions were not ripe for holding such a summit.	P	FBIS/USSR, 2 Mar 88, pp. 11-12.	1804
02/23/88	Xinhua reports that Soviet soldiers killed in action in China during World War II were honored at tombs and monuments in various parts of the country on the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Red Army.	S M	FBIS/China, 24 Feb 88, p. 4.	1821

STINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
02/23/88	SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS: Xinhua reports that He Qizong, PLA Deputy Chief of the General Staff, attended a reception in celebration of the 70th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy hosted by the Soviet military attache to China at the USSR Embassy.	M	FBIS/China, 24 Feb 88, p. 4	1821
02/24/88	A Heilongjiang Provincial Service broadcast from Harbin reports that the 30th regular meeting of the China-Soviet Border River Federation is to be held on 25 February 1988, according to a signed agreement between China and the USSR. A 12-member Soviet shipping delegation arrived in Harbin on 24 February 1988 to participate in the talks.	E	FBIS/China, 25 Feb 88, p. 5	1819
03/01/88	Xinhua reports from Moscow that the Beijing Hotel in Moscow will become the first Sino-Soviet joint venture enterprise in the USSR. Under a signed agreement, the Soviet side will contribute 51 percent of the total investment, and the Chinese side will contribute 49 percent.	E	FBIS/China, 3 Mar 88, p. 6.	1818
03/12/88	Xinhua reports the end of the 17-day meeting of the 30th session of the Sino-Soviet Joint Commission for Navigation on Boundary Rivers in Beijing. A working group on channels and one on navigation security were established. Both sides agreed to conduct joint inspections on the boundary channels and on implementing the navigation regulations, with the dates and routes left open for later discussion. The next session will be held in Khabarovsk, USSR.	P	FBIS/China, 14 Mar 88, p. 6.	1816
03/17/88	A Moscow broadcast reports that a Soviet science and technology delegation left Moscow for Beijing, at the invitation of China's State Science and Technology Commission. The delegation will study Guangdong Province's achievements in science and technology, and discuss possible cooperative projects.	T	FBIS/USSR, 22 Mar 88, p. 25.	1804
03/24/88	Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong) reports that China, disillusioned with prospects of strategic understanding with the United States, is moving towards a position of relative equidistance between Washington and Moscow. China, in the past, has been able to control the speed of warming relations, but with Gorbachev now in power, China is running out of obstacles as the Soviets move on recognized problem areas. Even Vietnam is under intense Soviet pressure to make concessions during talks in France. If Vietnam does make any substantial concession, Deng Xiaoping would feel substantial pressure to honor his statement that he would meet Gorbachev in Moscow if the main obstacle to normalization (Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia) is removed. Given Soviet strength in Asia and potential future competition, China does not welcome an image of closeness with the Soviet Union.	P	Far Eastern Economic Review, 24 Mar 88, p. 56-57.	1801
03/26/88	AFP reports from Hong Kong that the Chinese foreign ministry rejected Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev's request to hold talks with Vietnam in order to settle a dispute over the Spratly Islands.	P	FBIS/China, 28 Mar 88, p. 5.	1799

## SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
	The Chinese claimed that "It is known to all that the Nansha (Spratly) Islands are part of Chinese territory" and called Rogachev's request "regrettable."			
03/29/88	Selskaya Zhizn (Moscow) reports that the ice road across the Amur into Blagoveschensk of Amur Oblast has reopened after three decades. China is using this route to supply various consumer goods including agricultural produce within the framework of cross border trade.	P M	JPRS-CAR-88-016, 29 Mar 88, p. 26.	1001
04/06/88	A Beijing broadcast in Russian discussed Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian and Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen's press conference at which they discussed Chinese-Soviet relations. After praising Soviet policy moves concerning Afghanistan, and addressing the Cambodian "obstacle," Qian said that "the elimination of the three major obstacles may lead to the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations." He said "the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia is the basis for a political solution for the Cambodian question" and that "we support the formation of a quadrilateral coalition government headed by Sihanouk." Qian stressed the Soviet role because he claimed that "Vietnam would not be able to continue this war without the Soviet Union's support."	I	FBIS/China, 11 Apr 88, p. 6.	1797
04/07/88	China Daily (Beijing) reports that trade between China's frontier provinces and regions and the Soviet Union increased by 80 percent in 1987. Plans are to continue to expand economic and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and East European countries.	E	FBIS/China, 7 Apr 88, p. 1	1796
04/08/88	SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS: A Chinese delegation headed by Li Fangshen, Chairman of the Shenyang Company for Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, conducted week-long talks in Khabarovsk to give greater scope goods exchanges. Li said that direct goods exchanges could be managed through "joint shops" to sell Soviet goods in China and Chinese goods in the Soviet Union. In addition, S&T exchanges were discussed.	E	FBIS/USSR, 11 Apr 88, p. 19	1802
04/13/88	A broadcast from Moscow to China reports the arrival in the Soviet Union of a group of teachers and principals from Chinese vocational and technical schools to study Soviet experience in training workers. They will study for 2 months at Leningrad's College for Vocational and Technical School Teachers.	S T	FBIS/USSR, 15 Apr 88, p. 21.	1803
04/16/88	In an interview by Madame Dubois of French television on 16 April, General Secretary Zhao Ziyang said that Soviet leader Gorbachev should first exert his influence to make Vietnam withdraw its forces from Cambodia so as to facilitate a meeting between the top Soviet and Chinese leaders. Zhao indicated that two years ago Deng Xiaoping proposed to meet with Gorbachev anywhere in the Soviet Union if Gorbachev could succeed in making Vietnam withdraw its forces from Cambodia. Zhao said that the Soviets now only talk of the meeting but	P	FBIS/China, 11 July 1988, pp. 21-22.	1830

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
04/26/88	say nothing about influencing the withdrawal. He said that a meeting can take place after a Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia adding that "by then, Sino-Soviet relations will possibly have been normalized and the two countries then could establish genuine neighborly relations." He stressed that even when Sino-Soviet relations are normalized, "China will continue its independent foreign policy of peace and will not change its stand on never going into an alliance with any big power or group of powers."	P	FBIS/USSR, 5 May 88, p. 12.	1793
05/01/88	A Moscow broadcast to China reports that Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Rogachev briefed the Chinese ambassador on the results of the talks between Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze and US Secretary of State Shultz. The main topic was the mutual decision to cut offensive strategic weapons by 50 percent.	P	FBIS/China, 2 May 1988, p. 5.	1787
05/03/88	Xinhua reports that the Chinese-Soviet boundary working group held a second session in Beijing from 11-30 April 1988. The two sides discussed the alignment of the eastern sector of the Sino-Soviet boundary.	P	FBIS/USSR, 5 May 88, p. 12.	1794
05/10/88	A Moscow broadcast reports that Soviet Culture Minister Zakharov, on an official visit to China, met with Chinese Culture Minister Wang Meng to discuss cultural transformation in both countries. They reviewed problems arising in the course of reform and expressed an aspiration to develop Soviet-Chinese cultural ties further.	P	FBIS/DSRR, 4 May 88, p. 1	1796
05/14/88	Sankei Shimbun (Tokyo) reports claims by an Eastern European diplomat that China and the Soviet Union have secretly launched working-level contacts for a new treaty to end the present non-treaty state of relations. The treaty might be ready this year or early next. Gorbachev, having resolved the Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan, regards improvement in relations with China as the most important diplomatic goal for the immediate future. Officials involved in the new talks allegedly have been meeting in Tokyo, Moscow and Beijing.	S	FBIS/USSR, 10 May 1988, p. 17.	1792
05/17/88	As Tass broadcast to China reports on the visit of Soviet Minister of Culture Vasilii Zakharov to China. Zakharov met with Chinese Minister of Culture Wang Meng and State Council member Li Tieying. They exchanged information about the progress of socialist construction in the two countries. On 4 May, an inter-governmental plan for bilateral cultural cooperation for 1988-1990 was signed that includes performances in China by the Bolshoy Ballet and the Soviet Circus School.	E	FBIS/China, 17 May 1988, p. 6.	1799
	A Beijing broadcast to the USSR reports that China's State Council increased points for border trade between Heilongjiang and the Soviet Union from three to six. They are Mishan, Hulin, Raohe, Luobei, Jiayin and Mohe. Talks are being held on leather tanning, production			1.6

SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	EMPTY NR.
05/14/88	of furniture, lumbering operations, contract work and the provision of Chinese labor services.	P	FBIS/USSR, 18 May 1988, p. 17.	1789
05/14/88	A Moscow broadcast to Southeast Asia reports that an agreement for repairing Soviet passenger ships at the dockyards of Heilongjiang's Navigation Bureau was signed 14 May in Khabarovsk. Chinese dockyard workers will help modernize vessels used by the Soviet Amur River Navigation Bureau. All large diesel passenger vessels of the bureau will be refitted at Chinese dockyards.	P	FBIS/China, 16 May 1988, p. 9.	1791
05/14/88	Kyodo (Tokyo) news agency reports the arrival of a Soviet journalist delegation, headed by PRAVDA editor-in-chief Viktor Afanasyev for a two-week visit to China, the first since the 1960s. They will travel to several cities including Guangzhou and the Shenzhen Special Economic zone.	S	FBIS/China, 16 May 1988, p. 9.	1791
05/16/88	China Daily "Opinion" column reports that as in the case of Afghanistan, the key to a political settlement of the Kampuchean issue lies in an early and total withdrawal of foreign troops from the country. Moscow has been Hanoi's chief logistical backer. Without its help, Vietnam could not sustain troops in Kampuchea for a single day. The Soviet Union has an unavoidable responsibility to help reach an early political solution by withdrawing its backing of Vietnamese expansionism. How the Soviet Union will act on the issue after the Afghan pullout will be another true test of the sincerity of Moscow's peaceful intentions in Asia as proclaimed by Gorbachev in his 1986 Vladivostok speech.	P	FBIS/China, 16 May 1988, p. 7.	1795
05/16/88	A Moscow International service broadcast reports an interview by Soviet Cultural Minister Zakharov concerning his visit to Beijing at the invitation of Chinese Minister of Culture Wang Meng. Zakharov noted that a three-year cultural cooperation plan was signed that will stimulate cultural ties between the two countries. He noted that the Soviets wanted to increase exchanges to three or four annually, but the Chinese objected "for organizational and financial" reasons. Zakharov said Wang Meng accepted an invitation to visit the Soviet Union.	S	FBIS/USSR, 1 June 1988, pp. 19-20.	1784
05/16/88	Agence France-Presse (Hong Kong) reports that China's initial response to the Soviet withdrawal of troops from Afghanistan was to express the hope that the Soviets would withdraw all of its troops from Afghanistan within the timetable set by the Geneva accord. China called the accord "a positive development and major victory for the Afghan people in their struggle against foreign invasion."	P	FBIS/China, 16 May 1988, p. 5.	1790
05/19/88	Agence France Presse (Hong Kong) reports a comment by Soviet diplomat that "the presence of a Soviet general last month in Beijing (for border talks) is natural and conforms with an agreement signed last year" between China and the Soviet Union. His comment was in response	M	FBIS/China, 19 May 1988, p. 6	1776

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	PRIORITY
05/19/88	to press reports that the meeting was the first between military officials of the two countries since the 1969 border incident. The diplomat noted that military officials from both countries participated in talks last year concerning a disputed section of the Sino-Soviet border.	P	FBIS/CHINA, 23 May 1988, p. 10.	177B
05/23/88	Xinhua reports from Beijing on a meeting between Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Gromyko and former Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua, who is in the USSR to attend the sixth meeting of the Interaction Council. Huang expressed pleasure over progress on Afghanistan and noted that now the Cambodian issue "appears to be more prominent." He said the USSR can do much to resolve this issue "and the settlement will be conducive to the normalization of Sino-Soviet relations." Gromyko said that for the sake of Cambodia's peace and independence, the USSR "will work hard to bring about a just settlement of the Cambodian issue."	P	FBIS/CHINA, 23 May 1988, p. 10.	177B
05/27/88	Izvestiya (Moscow) reports that a contract has been signed establishing the first joint Soviet-Chinese enterprise based on Moscow's "Peking" Restaurant. It is a joint-stock company called "Beijing in Moscow" with the Soviet Union investing 70 percent and China responsible for the remaining 30 percent. Chinese chefs and head waiters will arrive in the Soviet Union early in 1989.	E	FBIS/USSR, 26 May 1988, p. 22.	170B
05/28/88	Pravda (Moscow) reports that with the removal of 50,000 Vietnamese troops from Cambodia during 1988, the way is opened for the rapid settlement of the Cambodian situation and the creation of conditions for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace. Replying to a correspondent's question, USSR Deputy Foreign Minister I.A. Rogachev said that the Soviet Union would welcome direct talks between Hanoi and Beijing on the normalization of relations, and pointed out that Vietnam has repeatedly put forward proposals on this subject.	P	FBIS/USSR, 31 May 88, p. 27	170B
05/28/88	SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS: Shijie Jingji Daobao (Shanghai) publishes an interview with Viktor G. Afanas'yev, Editor in Chief of Pravda during his recent two-week visit to China. Afanas'yev said China is 6 years ahead of the Soviet Union in implementing reform. China has chosen agriculture as the point of breakthrough while the Soviet Union has adopted the principle of simultaneous industrial, agricultural, political, and economic restructuring, with developing hi-tech industry as the key. But, like China, the Soviet Union is building a planned commodity economy. In planning, China works from short-range, immediate plans while the Soviet Union takes a long-range approach which makes seeing immediate specific results difficult. Afanas'yev observed that while China enjoys greater openness and freedom in economic areas, it can learn much from Soviet accomplishments in the area of press freedom.	PS	FBIS/CHINA, 22 June 1988, p. 8	1824

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	FBIS/Y NR.
06/02/88	Far Eastern Economic Review reports speculation that substantive developments will take place in the next few months concerning the process of normalizing Sino-Soviet relations. Possibilities include a meeting of Chinese and Soviet foreign ministers to pave the way for a future summit meeting, and a follow up to Gorbachov's July 1986 Vladivostok initiative. The Soviets believe the INF agreement removing SS20 missiles facing China and the changed situation in Afghanistan work in favor of change. There are indications also that a pullout of Soviet forces from Mongolia may be likely. A joint undertaking by Chinese and Soviet military teams to map the Sino-Soviet border is planned for August-September 1988. Chinese defence planners no longer consider the Soviet Union an immediate threat; and both powers regard Japan's expanding military strength with greater concern. The military in both China and the Soviet Union, however, may have to bow to domestic reform priorities.	M P	34-35.	1777
06/02/88	Moscow Radio Peace and Progress reports visit to China of a delegation from the All-Union Society of Sinologists led by Titarenko, Chairman of the Society and Director of the Soviet Far East Institute. During the visit from 28 April to 13 May, members met with Chinese scholars and social activists, as well as senior CCP members.	S	FBIS/USSR, 2 June 1988, p. 16	1786
06/03/88	Tass reports from Moscow on the opening of the third meeting of the Soviet-Chinese Commission on Economic Trade, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. Speeches were delivered by the Soviet delegation head and Chairman of the State Planning Committee Yuri Maslyukov and the Chinese delegation head and Vice Premier Tian Jiyun. Tian Jiyun noted that there are broad possibilities for bilateral cooperation and stressed study and sharing of experiences in implementing reforms. He expressed readiness for further improvement of interstate relations and hoped that relations between the two countries could be normalized as soon as possible. Maslyukov underlined the significance Moscow attaches to the steady and progressive development of Soviet-Chinese relations but noted also that possibilities for deepening interaction between the countries are not always used in full. Maslyukov laid a wreath to revolutionary heroes in Tiananmen Square and left with his delegation for a tour of the country.	T E P	FBIS/USSR, 7 June 1988, pp. 28-29.	1789
06/04/88	Tass reports from Moscow that Deputy Foreign Minister I.A. Rogachev met with his counterpart Tian Zengpei to brief him on the results of the Soviet-US summit meeting in Moscow. He stressed the shift from confrontation by the two superpowers to a search for spheres of cooperation. This new approach was described as having benefits for all mankind.	P	FBIS/USSR, 7 June 1988, p. 27.	1781
06/08/88	Tass reports from Beijing that the closing of the third meeting of the Soviet-Chinese Commission on Economic, Commercial, Scientific and Technological Cooperation closed with a protocol being signed as well	E P	FBIS/USSR, 9 June 1988, pp. 23-24.	1783

SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	EMPTY NR.
06/13/88	as intergovernmental agreements on establishing Soviet-Chinese joint ventures, and on the development of direct ties between republics, territories and regions of the USSR and provinces and autonomous regions of China. The Soviet delegation was headed by Yuriy Maslyukov, an alternate Politburo member and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee. The Chinese delegation was headed by Political Bureau member and Vice Premier Tian Jiyun.	P	FBIS/USSR, 14 June 1988, p. 8.	1777
06/13/88	Moscow International Service reports the arrival in Moscow of Chinese government Special Envoy and Vice Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei for the 13th round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations. Tian said the two governments will discuss the question of how to remove obstacles to normalization of relations. He hoped that progress would be made on the Cambodian issue which Tian said is the biggest obstacle to normalization. Tian was met by his counterpart Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev.	E	FBIS/USSR, 14 June 1988, pp. 7-8.	1777
06/17/88	Moscow television service broadcasts an interview with Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun concerning current Soviet-Chinese trade relations. Tian notes that the volume of trade in 1988 is 3 billion US dollars or 30 percent above 1987. He also notes growing cooperation between China and the USSR in science and technology, education, transport, and border trade. Tian says that China "is ready to apply our efforts" towards even more dynamic cooperative relationships.	S	FBIS/USSR, 20 June 1988, pp. 12-14.	1777
06/17/88	Izvestiya reports an interview with Soviet First Deputy Chairman Y. D. Maslyukov concerning ties with China. Maslyukov notes that S&T festivals, the first of their kind, will be held in China in 1988, and in the USSR in 1989. He also noted that a working group on cooperation between the USSR Gosplan and the PRC State Planning Commission has been created to exchange information on the implementation of reform and to discuss and coordinate long-term trade and economic cooperation. Maslyukov also speaks about cooperation in education, including ongoing exchanges of lecturers, seminars, and a reciprocal increase in the exchange of students and specialists. Concerning the future of Soviet-Chinese relations, Maslyukov says economic, trade, and scientific and technical cooperation would lay a reliable foundation for the further development "of all-round relations."	S	FBIS/China, 21 June 1988, p. 13.	1828
06/18/88	Xinhua reports from Beijing on a visit by a troupe of 15 noted Soviet artists who staged a music, ballet, magic, and acrobatics performance attended by prominent Chinese leaders including Zhu Xuefan, Vice Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee. The troupe is scheduled to tour the cities of Dalian, Shenyang, and Tianjin.	P	The Washington Post, 18 June 1988, pp. 1 & 24.	1787
06/18/88	The Washington Post reports that China informed the United States that it is willing to take guerrilla leader Pol Pot and his top aides out	P	The Washington Post, 18 June 1988, pp. 1 & 24.	1787

SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	CTRY NR.
	of Cambodia and give them permanent asylum when a political settlement is reached. This subject was first raised by then Minister of Foreign Affairs Wu Xueqian in March and at the United Nations by the new Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen. The USSR also recently asked the United States to join them as international "guarantors" of a Cambodian deal as was done regarding in the April Geneva accords on Afghanistan.	S	FBIS/USSR, 23 June 1988, p. 9.	176/
06/19/88	IZVESTIYA reports Chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium A. A. Gromyko's meeting with a Chinese Youth delegation leader and Chairman of the All-China Youth Federation Liu Yandong on 17 June. Gromyko briefed Liu and the delegation on the Soviet reform program, preparations for the 19th All-Union Party Conference, and current Soviet international policies.	S	FBIS/China, 24 June 1988, pp. 6-7.	182/
06/19/88	A Beijing broadcast to the Soviet Union notes visit of a Soviet literary and art delegation to a Sino-Soviet friendship commune located in the outskirts of Beijing. The delegation included members from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. A luncheon was held for the visitors followed by a meeting to discuss the work of the knitting and embroidery factory.	S	FBIS/China, 24 June 1988, pp. 6-7.	182/
06/20/88	A Tass broadcast reports on the 12th round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations held from June 13 to 20 in Moscow and led by Soviet Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Igor Rogachev and Chinese Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Tian Zengpei. Both leaders agreed that contacts and ties had developed since the previous round of consultations, and that considerable opportunities for expansion in various fields existed. Much attention was devoted to the Cambodian problem and both sides set out their positions in detail. They also exchanged views on other international issues, including the situation in the Asia-Pacific region. The two sides agreed to hold a third meeting of government talks on border issues in Moscow in October 1988. The 13th round of Soviet-Chinese political consultations is to be held in Beijing in April-May 1989.	P	FBIS/USSR, 21 June 1988, p. 34.	177/
06/20/88	Xinhua reports from Beijing on discussions of the Cambodian issue at the 12th Sino-Soviet consultations in Moscow. The two sides issued a joint communique on 20 June. The communique said that both sides expounded in detail their respective positions on that issue, but no further details were given. The communique also says that Tian Zengpei, China's special envoy, and his Soviet counterpart Igor Rogachev "continued the discussions on the normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union in a businesslike and frank atmosphere," and exchanged views on a number of international issues, including the situation in the Asian-Pacific area.	P	FBIS/China, 21 June 1988, p. 12.	182/

SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/20/88	Xinhua reports from Beijing on Chinese special envoy Tian Zengpei's 20 June meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Tian reportedly expressed his hope that the Soviet Union, which had decided to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, would also help Vietnam to pull out all its troops from Cambodia as soon as possible.	P	FBIS/China, 21 June 1988, p. 12.	1827
06/21/88	Moscow International Service reports on Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's meeting with Chinese special envoy Tian Zengpei on 20 June. Shevardnadze briefed Tian on the Soviet reform program and proposed that the two countries expand and raise the level of political dialogues. On the Cambodian issue, he noted "good prospects" for settlement of the issue, and said that the USSR will "do its best to accelerate" the establishment of peaceful, stable, and good-neighborly relations in Southeast Asia. Tian presented his country's views on solving the conflict in Southeast Asia.	P	FBIS/USSR, 27 June 1988, p. 15	1766
06/21/88	A Tass International Service reports remarks by Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev to the press following the latest round of Soviet-Chinese consultations. He said that "as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, we see no obstacles to complete normalization of Soviet-Chinese relations in all fields, including political and interparty relations." The Soviet spokesman also added that "patches of blue sky" have appeared in the resolution of the Cambodian problem which "inspires definite optimism."	P	FBIS/USSR, 22 June 1988, p. 13.	1812
06/24/88	PRAVDA reports visit by Chinese delegation of metallurgists led by Minister of Metallurgy Qi Yuanjing. From 12-23 June, the delegation visited a number of metallurgical and mining enterprises and planning and scientific research institutes. Minister Qi held discussions with G. G. Vederikov, Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers concerning expansion of cooperation between China and the USSR concerning ferrous metallurgy.	T	FBIS/USSR, 28 June 1988, p. 28	1769
06/24/88	The Washington Post reports Chinese Foreign ministry response to recent article reporting that China would accept Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot in China in support of a settlement of the Kampuchean question. The foreign ministry spokesman said that response was "highly irresponsible" and "utterly groundless." China continues to support a four-party coalition under the leadership of Prince Sihanouk and is not in favor of any single party seizing power or of the exclusion of any single party.	P	The Washington Post, 24 June 1988, pp. A1, A23.	1774
06/24/88	Asiaweek (Hong Kong) reports that in response to questions from reporters, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev said a summit meeting between Soviet Leader Gorbachev and Deng Xiaoping "might be in 1989, but it might turn out to be this year." He said Deng had called for talks this year "because I might be too old next year." While the Chinese believe that Cambodia remains the biggest obstacle to	P	Asiaweek (Hong Kong), 24 June 1988, p. 17.	1833

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DATE	EVENT	CATEGORY	SOURCE	ENTRY NR.
06/26/88	reopening full ties, Rogachev seemed to have no doubts that a meeting would take place, and the Chinese have not rejected the idea.	S	FBIS/USSR, 28 June 1988, p. 27	1761
06/29/88	A Moscow Television Service reports that a protocol for cooperation in television and radio broadcasting between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio broadcasting and the Chinese Ministry of Radio, Cinema, and Television for 1989-1990 was signed in Moscow. First Deputy Minister of Radio, Cinema, and Television Nie Dajiang headed the Chinese delegation. The protocol provides for further cooperation and expansion in the exchange of television and radio materials about life in the Soviet Union and the PRC.	P	New York Times, 30 June 1988, p. A-12.	1821
06/30/88	New York Times reports on the initial Xinhua report on the Soviet Party Conference held in Moscow beginning 28 June 1988. The Xinhua report said that while the Soviet Union has recognized the need for political and economic change, they face serious difficulties and resistance to their efforts, adding that "the [Soviet] party has to decide whether to push the reform forward or let it fall through, as in the 1950s and 1960s." Xinhua predicted a very difficult period before reform affects the average person, but stressed that the people hope that the Soviet Party Conference will confirm the positive changes that have already occurred and adopt new measures to make the reform program irreversible. The report concluded that "whether this irreversibility will be guaranteed remains open to question."	P	New York Times, 30 June 1988, p. A-12.	1821
	Xinhua (Beijing) reports on a meeting between the Soviet State Planning Committee delegation led by A. Yefimov and Chinese Vice Minister of the State Planning Commission Hao Jianxiu. The visit and discussion concerned consumption planning and possibilities of trade and economic cooperation in light industry.	E	FBIS/China, 1 July 1988, p. 2	1831

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